The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung, the fatherly leader, among children

New Year Greetings of 1975 to Readers of The People's Korea

Chairman Han Duk Su, Central Standing Committee of Chongryun

Dear readers of The People's Korea,

Ringing in 1975, a New Year filled with hopes and expectations, I, in the name of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the 600,000 Korean nationals in this country and in my own name, extend fervent greetings to you and, through you, to friends in various countries who are devoting themselves to the cause of peace, democracy and social progress.

I take this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to you for your active support and assistance in the activities of Chongryun for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the foremost national concern of its people, and for the defense of the democratic, national rights of the Korean residents here.

Nineteen seventy-four saw the Korean people win glorious victories in their struggle for the country's reunification and the building of socialism.

A vigorous "speed battle" led to impressive results in all the domains of socialist construction in the northern half when the people there rallied rock-firm under the banner of the *Juche* idea around President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

A successful production of over seven million tons of grain last year was in response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea for a great upsurge in agriculture; the result was capture of the grain height of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule.

Industry as well remarkably expanded and the infrastructure of our country as a socialist industrialized state improved. A powerful movement was launched to fulfil all the industrial assignments in the Six-Year Plan and reach the 10 major targets for economic construction.

Our country scored a major success in its international relations.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea established diplomatic relations with 15 countries including Australia, Gabon, Venezuela, Austria and Switzerland, an unprecedented sharp increase from last year's figure.

At the 29th United Nations General Assembly 48 countries voted for the draft resolution "On the Withdrawal of All the Foreign Troops under the U.N. Flag from South Korea," co-sponsored by Algeria and 39 other countries.

This came as a great victory to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea whose policy is an independent and peaceful reunification of the country and as a severe blow to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges deadset upon perpetuating the occupation of south Korea and creating "two Koreas."

A bitter struggle was undertaken by the people of south Korea in opposition to the fascict dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique and their dependence upon outside forces and in demand of a democratic society and an independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland. Among the slogans put up were: "Abolish the Yushin Constitution!" "The Pak Jung Hi Dictatorial Regime Must Go!"

A fascist suppression failed to deter the school youth, religionists and journalists and people in other walks of life from intensive efforts for democracy and reunification.

Chongryun in its 10th Congress February, last year declared its adoption of Kimilsungism as firm guiding principle and called for gigantic efforts to be exerted to effect the independent and peaceful reunion of the divided two parts of the homeland. The aim was to bring about a dramatic advance during 1974 for national reintegration. Patriotism mounted among the Korean residents for the socialist fatherland and militant solidarity extended with the democratic movement of the south Korean people, while the Korean residents creditably safeguarded their democratic, national rights. International solidarity was strengthened with the progressive peoples the world over.

Chongryun received support and sympathy from numerous good-minded and peace-loving friends in different countries as a result of its unflagging public relations activities based on the peace-oriented foreign policy of the DPRK. Anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun propaganda campaigns were resolutely frustrated when the enemies here and abroad launched them in the wake of the fraudulent August 15 "assassination attempt on Pak Jung Hi." Chongryun's legitimate status was preserved and support expressed with the struggle of the south Koreans. A telling blow was delivered at the splitting maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and a contribution made to the promotion of the reunification of the homeland.

These splendid exploits are entirely attributable to the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and clearly prove the vitality of his immortal *Juche* idea.

Chongryun and Korean nationals in Japan will continue efforts for the carrying out of their patriotic tasks with the acceleration of reunification being a main objective, as guided by Kimilsungism, while cementing friendship and ties with friends the world over, not to mention the Japanese.

Coming May 25 falls upon the memorable 20th anniversary of Chongryun.

The formation of Chongryun was an embodiment of the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and went down as an epochal event in the movement of Koreans in Japan and in their life.

Twenty years of activities will be thoroughly reviewed and steps will be taken for fresh victories, with this significant date approaching.

In the New Year, too, you, readers of The People's Korea and friends in various countries are sincerely requested to support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification and the movement of Koreans in Japan for the defense of their democratic and national rights. I pray for your good health and success in the work.

NOTICE
Chongryun To Celebrate Its 20th Birthday May 25

All the readers of The People's Korea are kindly requested to send telegrams and letters of congratulation to the forthcoming 20th anniversary of formation of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) which falls upon May 25.

The address is: Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, the Korean Hall, 2-14-15, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

All your friendly and militant messages will be accepted as a strong expression of international solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their divided fatherland and with the movement of Koreans in Japan for the defense of their democratic and national rights.

Chongryun was on May 25, 1955 organized under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung who stated that Chongryun and Koreans in Japan should work harder for the reunification and the everlasting prosperity of the fatherland and peace in the world.

Chongryun is the sole organization representing the will and interests of the 600,000 citizens in Japan of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and is guided by the *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung.

(Related story on page 8)

1974 · Proud Successes in Socialist Construction under Wise Guidance of President KIM IL SUNG

Last year was a memorable year in which the Korean people celebrated the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question.

In response to the call of the great leader President Kim Il Sung to bring about a great upswing in the socialist construction, the working people in the northern part of the DPRK have not only ensured a high industrial growth rate but also reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest.

As is well known to the world, the DPRK became the world's first tax-free country last year and increased her might as a socialist industrial state, especially through the vigorous "speed battle" for the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The key to all successes is the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and the unbounded loyalty of the entire working people to him.

Big Stride in Three Major Tasks Of Technical Revolution

The heroic working class of Chollima Korea made great successes in the worthwhile endeavours to fulfil the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the central task of the Six-Year Plan, in 1974.

The leader put forward the three major tasks of the technical revolution at the historical Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and has wisely led our people to their fulfilment. As a result, the centuries-old aspiration of our people to free themselves from arduous and toilsome labour once and forall is being translated into reality in our era, the era of *Juche*.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We intend to do away with the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour, free women from the heavy burdens of household chores and, further, get rid of the distinction between physical and mental labour."

In our country the distinction between heavy and light labour is being diminished markedly in the extractive industry and other domains where work is arduous and difficult through the active realisation of comprehensive mechanisation, semi-automation and automation and introduction of industrial T.V. and remote control.

The steel shop of the Hwanghae Iron Allied Complex has fully established the production command system by industrial T.V. and wireless communications to free the furnacemen from heavy toil and heat-affected labour once and for all.

Automation and remote control have also been introduced in the selecting ground of the complex.

All the production processes at the Kangson Steel Allied Complex are also commanded by industrial T.V. set up in the production command room and by various latest communication apparatuses. Luppe and limestone are charged into the electric hearth by machines at the Songjin Steel Works to emancipate the furnacemen from standing before the hearths and working with difficulty.

The kiln workers of the February 8 Cement Factory have also been freed from heat-affected labour. Automation is making brisk headway in many other industrial enterprises, gradually doing away with heavy toil.

Many coal mines of our country have introduced mechanised propping system and advanced coal-cutting machines. Almost all transport work has been mechanized.

A big advance has been made in diminishing the distinction between industrial and agricultural labour.

Especially, last year which marked the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question, a greater number of modern farm machines including tractors and trucks and a larger quantities of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals were sent to our socialist cooperative farms and a big stride was made in the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Our heroic working class already triumphantly carried out the task set forth in the theses on the rural question to send 70,000 to 80,000 tractors to the countryside. Last year the number of tractors serving the rural economy showed an increment of over 4 times as against 1963. At present the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* (approximately one hectare) of arable land reaches 4 in the plain areas and 3 in-between and mountain areas.

Along with tractors, a large number of trucks have been supplied to the countryside. The number of trucks serving the rural economy went up 4.6 times last year compared with 1963.

More than 15 times as many rice transplanting machines as in 1973 were supplied to the countryside in 1974, with the result that a big change was effected in the mechanization of rice transplanting.

The comprehensive mechanization of farming work will be completed by 1980 in our country.

Last year, our agriculture produced more than 7 million tons of grain, thereby capturing with flying colors the grain height of the Six-Year Plan 2 years ahead of schedule and clearly demonstrated by practice the invincible truth and revolutionary vitality of the theses on the rural question.

The maximum per *chongbo* harvest reached 23.8 tons in rice, 32 tons in maize and 900 tons in vegetables in ordinary cooperative fields, not in experimental plots—this is a world record.

In 1974, in our country 10 counties produced 150,000 tons of grain each, 24 counties 100,000 tons and 31 counties 80,000 tons, that is, as many as 65 counties turned out more than 80,000 tons each. Many counties doubled their grain output in 1974, compared with 1973, taking the county as a whole.

Signal successes were also registered in the work for freeing women from the heavy burdens of household chores.

In recent years the production of refrigerators, washing machines, electric cookers and various kitchen utensils has sharply increased and the food processing industry made rapid development to free our women from kitchen work and make their home life more affluent.

Provided with practical conditions to save the time needed for household and kitchen work, our women are more extensively participating in production activities and socio-political life.

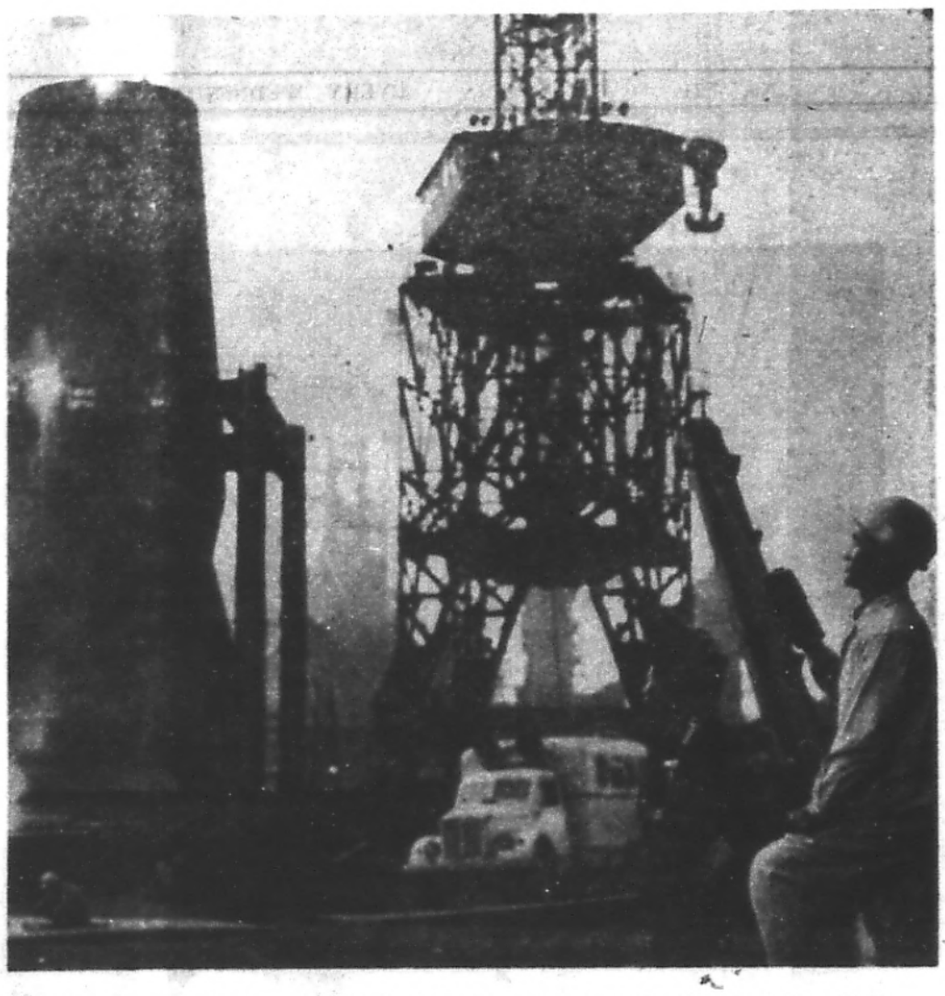
The Party and the State have built nurseries and kindergartens in all parts to bring up as many as 3.5 million children at state and public expenses.

Our working people who are enjoying a hope-filled life, seeing the brilliant realities of our fatherland changing its looks day by day under the banner of the technical revolution with the three major tasks, are further intensifying the battle of grand socialist construction to repay with loyalty the warm love and deep solicitude of the fatherly leader who is deeply concerned to realise the cherished-desire of our people to free themselves from arduous labour once and for all.

In April, 1974, the DPRK Government took active measures of completely abolishing the taxes and reducing the prices of industrial goods by 30 per cent after the sharp rise of the wages of factory and office workers by 31.5 per cent in 1970.

This was a historic event announcing the end of the old tax system under which hundreds of millions of people have been fleeced for thousands of years along with the class society.

(KCNA)



A large-size furnace was completed in September last year at the Kim Chaek Iron Works. The height of 3.8-4 million tons of steel, scheduled in Six-Year Plan will be captured within this year.

Great Changes in Countryside

The recent years have witnessed the tremendous changes in the Korean countryside and the further improvement of the living conditions of its inhabitants.

Our country literally became rich and the whole countryside, the whole country, is animated with emotion.

Taking the country as a whole, the average divided to each farm household last year standed 2.4 times in grain and 2.7 times in cash compared with 1963.

There are many counties where the share of grain to each household reached 6 or 7 tons and even more than 8 tons, taking the counties as a whole.

An increasing number of modern dwelling houses were built in different parts of the country, bus and water services extensively introduced throughout the countryside and the refashioning of the rural clinics into hospitals completed in many areas. TV networks find their way to more and more rural villages.

One can find an example in Changsong county of North Pyongan Province, a remote mountain area.

All the rural villagers of this county are enjoying a cultural life like urban dwellers, as many modern dwelling houses were newly built, water pipes were laid in each house, the bus service were introduced and all the rural *ri* clinics refashioned into hospitals.

Senior middle schools were built in every *ri* of the county, with the result that the compulsory ten-year senior middle school education has been enforced from one year ago.

Such changes can be seen not in Changsong county alone, but in all villages of the country—the villages at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san, the villages along the demarcation line and even small islets on the East and West Seas.

This was made possible because the grand programme set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historical Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was brilliantly embodied in the field of people's living.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"At present the most important task we must confront in order to better the lives of the people is to rapidly eliminate distinctions between workers and farmers in living standards and between urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions."

Acting upon the program teachings of the leader, our people have waged a vigorous struggle in the recent years to eliminate the distinctions between urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions.

New roads were laid on mountain ridges, bridges built even in deep valleys and old roads paved in different areas for the introduction of bus service.

The State saw to it that a large number of buses were turned out and supplied to the countryside. Along with this, bus production bases and repair centers were firmly built up in localities. As a result, the opening of bus service has been accelerated.

Bus service has opened in all rural villages of Kangwon Province and many other provinces. No small number of out-of-the-way mountainous villages are now benefitted by bus service. This helped not only improving the facilities of communications, but bringing better the advanced culture of town to country for the rural inhabitants.

A big success was registered also in the endeavours to lay water mains in all the rural villages.

In accordance with the teachings of the leader to free the rural women from carrying water jars on their heads and make all rural dwellers live more hygienic and cultural life, the projects for laying water lines have been pressed ahead in all rural villages of the country with the powerful assistance of the working class.

The State supplied the rural communities with great quantities of materials for these projects which have been rapidly carried out through a massive movement.

As a result, the introduction of water service has been completed in two provinces and scores of counties. Water mains have found their way to over ten thousand rural villages, taking the country as a whole.

A vigorous drive has been unfolded in recent years to build 150,000-200,000 modern houses in the countryside every year so that the farmers may enjoy a more cultured life.

The fatherly leader mapped out the far-reaching plan to build each of all our rural villages into an "agricultural working people's city," "communist village," not inferior to a city, taught in detail how to build them, guiding everything from the drawing up of blueprints to the shaping of external and internal looks of the houses to be built in the countryside, and gave on-the-spot guidances in the housing construction

Hosts of modern houses have made their appearances in our rural villages under the paternal solicitude of the leader.

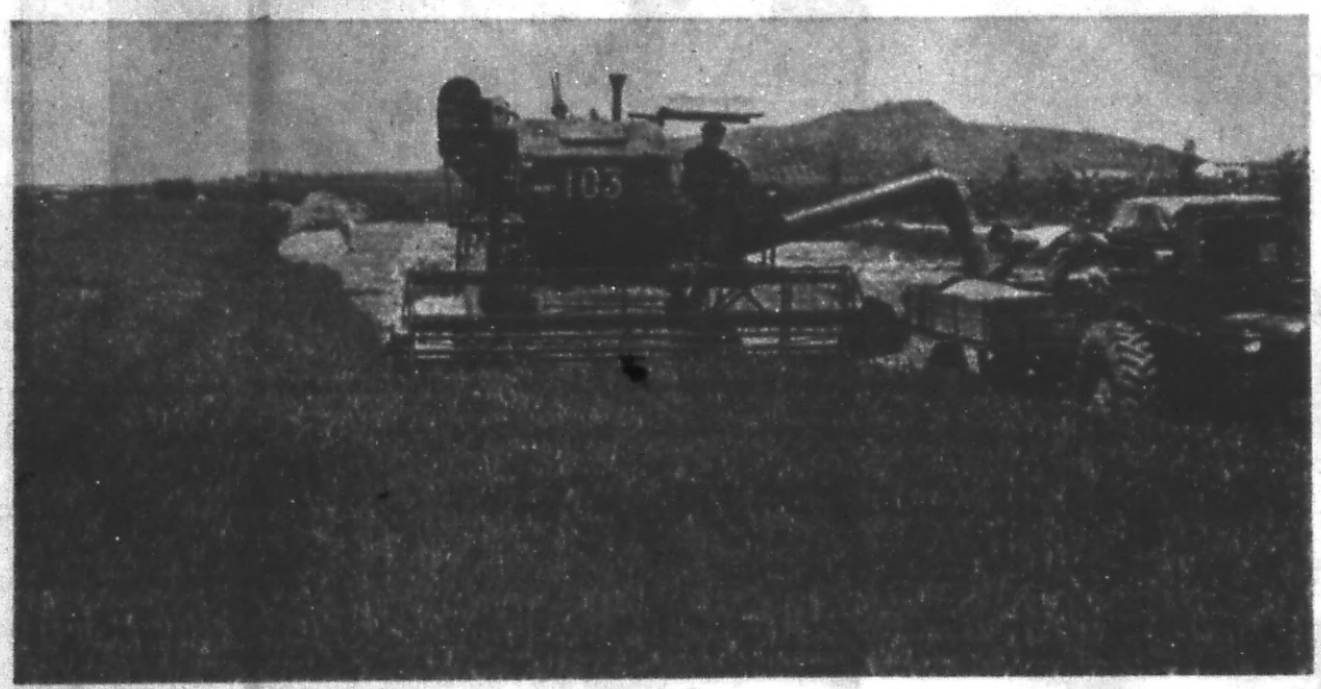
The farmers of the Ryongrim village of Mundok county, South Pyongan Province, are now leading a happy life to their heart's content in the modern dwellings furnished with water pipes, bathroom, toilet and central heating. They watch television every evening after doing their farming work.

In Tongbong-*ri* of Hamju county, South Hamgyong Province, 650 modern houses were built, educational, health and public service establishments such as school, hospital, store, tailor's shop, barber's shop and club were well furnished and all the lanes tidily paved so that the villagers may lead a life as well as urban dwellers.

One can find such modern villages in Oguk-*ri* of Anak county and Kosan-*ri* of Chaeryong county, South Hwanghae Province, Pungjong-*ri* of Jungsan county and Ryongwol-*ri* of Onchon county, South Pyongan Province and many other parts of our countryside.

Having gathered in an unprecedented bumper harvest last year, all the farmers of the northern half of the Republic are singing their happiness, living in such modern houses.

(KCNA)



A scene of reaping and thrashing wheat with the modern-agricultural machine

Photo shows a bus service opened in a rural village. Farmers are enjoying a cultural life.

Achievements of Juche Agriculture

By Andrew Hughes

In a world that is crying out about food and power shortages and when the neo-Malthusians are raising alarmist cries about over-population, it is refreshingly stimulating and inspiring to read of the achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Back in 1964 that masterly analysis and program "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question" was enunciated by President Kim Il Sung at the 8th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Now, in 1974, the 4th Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly, held in the presence of President Kim Il Sung, surveyed the achievements of these ten years.

Where else in the world can you find a report like it! The Six-Year Plan set by the 5th Congress of the WPK is 2 years ahead of schedule, with a report of abundance unknown elsewhere—7 million tons of grain, for example, twice as much as in 1963 and 3.5 times the production of 1946, and everyone shares in it and no-one is in want.

Taken per hectare, this means an average rice crop of almost six tons, three times the average of S.E. Asia and 50% more than even Japan's high average yield.

The same applies to the dry-farming yield of maize. The yield of fruit too has multiplied three times since 1963, meat 2.5 times and poultry and eggs 4.3 and 7.4 times respectively—and so on.

One can only sit back in amazement and ask: "Well, how was it done?" Here we start with the kind of leadership given by the State in the development of the socialist economy in order to overcome the old traditions, replacing them with new and inspiring socialist concepts and a new system. This is the basis of the "Theses" of the leader, given 10 years earlier.

To see the reason clearly though, it is necessary to go now to the people, without whose total co-operation none of this could have been achieved. The leadership, by careful re-organization of the whole system, by technical guidance under trained teams of specialists, was able to win the voluntary co-operation of the people.

While it is the function of the State to organize and guide, it is the people who produce and the efficacy of the system is seen in this—the cooperative effort of the people did it. The whole system depended on them, for ultimately guidance and management were placed in the hands of the agricultural working people themselves, and from them came the revolutionary enthusiasm expressed in collective cooperation as comrades.

The structure of guidance worked from the top down, and also from the bottom up, a two-way channel of communication.

1.The direction was placed in the hands of County Co-operative Farm Management Committees. Into these were brought all the agro-technicians and state enterprises engaged in agriculture. Direct guidance originated here.

2.Every province had its rural economy committee.

3.The Ministry of Agriculture became an Agricultural Commission to improve scientific and technical guidance.

4.The Socialist State assumed supreme command and responsibility. But organization alone could never do it. What were the means?

These were summed up by the 4th Session of the 5th SPA under four points. These are (1) Irrigation, (2) Mechanization, (3) Electrification, (4) Chemical Fertilizers.

Take these one by one. Starting virtually from scratch, the DPRK now has almost 38,000 kilometers of water channels, not merely on the low lands, but even on the high lands of over 1000 ft. Look at mechanization. There are now 4 tractors per hectare (all produced in the DPRK) which means multiplying the 1963 figures by 4. Trucks too, now number 4.6 times the figures of 1963.

And what about electric power, the whole world's headache? What other country in the world can say that EVERY rural household has electricity. This is the condition in the DPRK. And the application of fertilizers now stands at 500 kg per hectare.

These are all material gains, resulting from the application of modern scientific and industrial principles to farming. But even this is not the supreme rural achievement of this decade in the DPRK.

One can say that without the program of all-people education, the raising of the total level, without discrimination, of all the people in cultural, ideological, technical and general education, such great advances are not possible.

One of the major aims of the "Theses" of the leader, President Kim Il Sung, enunciated in 1964, was to close the gap between city and country, a gap that all over the world has kept the peasant in a state of semi-ignorance and inferiority to the city dweller and industrial worker. This has now been achieved, and housing, modern amenities, schools, medical care, kindergartens and even pre-school facilities are available to all equally.

"Every one goes to school, young and old" is no empty claim. And as no socialist state can be built without thorough ideological training, this has been given high priority. People not only know what they are doing. They know why they are doing it.

This means the penetration among the people not only of knowledge and technical training, but also the penetration of new and revolutionary ideas.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has done it. Why has it been possible here, while 800 million people of this world are suffering serious malnutrition, and an increasing shortage of food grains and protein.

First; the people of the DPRK have been set free. They threw off the servitude of colonialism and exploitation and have released their total potential as men and women, proudly masters of their own country and their own lives and future.

Second; their leadership has followed the principles and applied the methods of total socialist organization, based on *Juche* with the wisdom of the people rising up through all the state machinery to the very top leadership.

Third; all their thinking, planning and work embody the fundamental principle of *Juche*, the basis of every effort. "It is ours—We can do it—The power achievement lies within myself—within ourselves as a people."

It is to be sincerely hoped that this story will be spread throughout the whole world, and that those countries where starvation and death await so many now and in the years ahead, suffering the results of the centuries-old colonialism and exploitation, will learn these lessons, and in the spirit of *Juche*, rise up and win their freedom, even their freedom from want.

(Australian writer)

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Between DPR of Korea and Republic of Zaire Released

PYONGYANG, Dec. 17 (KCNA) —A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zaire was made public in Pyongyang on December 17.

The joint communique said:

Upon the invitation of Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Chairman-Founder of the People's Movement of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire, together with his wife, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from December 9 to 16, 1974.

The Korean people accorded a very warm welcome to the President and his entourage with high respect and warm friendly feelings to the Chairman-Founder of the People's Movement of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire and to the entire Zairese people.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his entourage visited factories, educational and cultural institutions and units of the Korean People's Army in Pyongyang, South Pyongan Province and South Hamgyong Province.

Talks were held between the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the Republic of Zaire.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Choe Jae U, vice-Premier; Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier; Kim Yun Son, Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee; Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs; Chang Jong Hwan, vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces; Chon Myong Su, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; Rim Dal Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Zaire; and Song Gi Tae and Chon Hui Jong, department directors of the Foreign Ministry.

Present on the Zairese side were Umba-Di-Lutete, Political Commissioner of the People's Movement of the Revolution and Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Sampasa Kaweta Milombe, Political Commissioner of the People's Movement of the Revolution and Commissioner of State for Youth and Sports; Mpinga Kasenda, Political Commissioner of the People's Movement of the Revolution and Director of the Party School; Mabolia Inengo Trabwato, Commissioner of State for National Education; Bisengimana Rwema, Director of the Presidential Office; Babia Zongbi Malobia, Particular Chief of Staff of the Head of State; Mokolo Wa Mpombo, Chief Adviser to the Presidency; Bokana W' Ondangela, vice-Director of the Presidential Office; Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, People's Commissioner and Roving Ambassador; Senga-Wa-Mwana Tshibambi, Chief of Protocol to the Presidency; Kimasi Matwiku Basaula, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Basele Ikondi Ya Bankoko Lopori, councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and Kabala Kiseke Seka, director of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

The two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on the question of expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and international questions of common concern.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the result of the talks which held in a very friendly atmosphere.

The Korean side informed the Zairese delegation of the successes and experiences gained by the Korean people in converting their country once backward into a socialist industrial state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy and powerful self-defence capacity, taking the *Juche* idea as the immovable guiding principle.

The Korean side explained the work of the grand socialist construction carried on today by the Korean people to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and capture a new, high peak of socialism, under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The Korean side gave information on the consistent efforts made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and independently reunify the country by the Korean people themselves on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way without any interference of outside forces.

At the talks the Korean side gave information on the three principles and five-point proposition of the national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and explained the struggle of the Korean people to realize these propositions and the present situation in south Korea.

The Zairese side congratulated the Korean people upon the successes made in the revolution and construction by embodying the *Juche* idea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, and expressed full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people to drive all the foreign troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Zairese side informed the other side that after liberation from the colonial rule, particularly after November 24, 1965, the historic day, the Zairese people have achieved the unity and stability of the country and pursued the policy of "Authenticite," carrying through the policy of "Zairenization," to firmly defend the national sovereignty of the country, solidify the foundation of economic self-sustenance and achieve social progress in accordance with the slogan put forward by President Mobutu Sese Seko of the Republic of Zaire, Chairman-Founder and leader of the Zaire People's Movement of the Revolution.

The Zairese side also informed the Korean side of the resolution of the Zairese people to keep up the struggle to consolidate the gains of the revolution for the prosperity and development of the country, rallied around the People's Movement of the Revolution.

The Zairese side also informed the other side that her foreign policy is a policy on non-alignment, a policy of not taking sides with any great powers standing opposed to each other and is one for maintaining good relations with all the countries of the world which love peace and justice.

The Zairese side informed the other side that Zaire supports the just struggle of those people who are still under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism and are made victims of racism. And it expressed its determination to bend every effort for the complete unity of Africa and for the final victory of the African national liberation movements waged for the independence of the countries.

The Korean side congratulated the Zairese people upon the successes made in the struggle for the independent and rational development of the country and for the building of a new life by embodying the policy of "Authenticite" under the correct leadership of President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, their outstanding leader. And it expressed support and solidarity for the foreign policy of the Republic of Zaire for the complete liberation and unity of Africa on the principle of non-alignment.

Discussing the international situation both sides assessed the present era as an era of new historic turn in which the forces of imperialism are going to decay and ruin and the new emerging forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America, once oppressed and maltreated, have appeared on the scene as the master of their destiny and are taking the road of independence.

Both sides were of the unanimous view that if the new emerging forces firmly unite politically in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and racism and for the consolidation of the national independence and social progress and closely cooperate economically and technically with each other, they can foil any pressure and intervention of imperialism and precipitate its doom.

Both sides warmly hailed the victory of the people of Guinea-Bissau over the colonialists and the victory of the peoples of Mozambique and Sao Tome-Principe who concluded agreements on the independence of their countries and expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Asania, Comores, Cape Verde Islands and Seychelles to win freedom and independence and the struggle of all African peoples to consolidate the independence of the countries.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the entire Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for expelling the Israeli aggressors from the occupied Arab territories and restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Both sides manifested full support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people for the complete liberation of the country and territorial integrity and expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of the Vietnamese people at a new stage for the strict implementation of the peace agreement after its conclusion and the struggle of the Lao people to achieve national concord and the unification of the country.

Both sides expressed full support to the struggle of the Latin American peoples against imperialist intervention and domination and for defence of the sovereignty and natural resources of their countries and the consolidation of national independence and social progress.

Acknowledging that the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zaire in December, 1972 marked an important milestone in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries, both sides expressed the resolution to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Zairese peoples in various spheres in the interests of the anti-imperialist common cause.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the recent visit of President Mobutu Sese Seko to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an epochal event in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples to a new plane and has gone a long way toward strengthening the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the Asian and African peoples.

President of the Republic of Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Chairman-Founder of the Zaire People's Movement of the Revolution, expressed on his behalf and on behalf of his wife and entourage heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, for having invited him to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and accorded him a very enthusiastic welcome during his stay in Korea.

President Mobutu invited President Kim Il Sung to pay an official visit to the Republic of Zaire and President Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure.

It was agreed upon to fix the date of the visit through the diplomatic channel.

1974: Brilliant Successes Scored in Chongryun's Work

With President's Warmest Care

Last year, the year 1974, was a period of struggle, filled with pride, in which all workers of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Korean compatriots in Japan vigorously struggled for the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the democratic, national rights of Koreans here, upholding great Kimilsungism, whose essense is the immortal *Juche* idea, initiated by the respected and beloved leader, President Kim Il Sung. In other words, it was an honourable period in which they energetically pushed ahead with the patriotic movement for the fatherland and nation, overcoming all the difficulties and obstacles they met on their road.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the 10th Congress of Chongryun was held in February last year, because the important tasks were put before all the Korean nationals in Japan at the meeting in order that they might brilliantly realize the cause of Kimilsungism in the work of Chongryun under the uplifted banner of ever-victorious Kimilsungism. Actually, the meeting marked an epochal turn in developing the movement of Koreans here to a new higher stage.

In 1974 alone, President Kim Il Sung gave Korean residents here on many occasions programmatic teachings to be followed as guiding lines for Chongryun's work, among them his New Year message of 1974 and the congratulatory message to the 10th Congress of Chongryun.

Particularly, the President brightly illumined the victorious road ahead of Chongryun and the League of Korean Youth in Japan by making the historic speech "On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan" on Sep. 24, 1974.

Last year alone, President Kim Il Sung sent to Koreans here on four occasions a huge sum of educational aid funds and stipends totalling 2,255,755,000 yen in Japanese currency so as to develop the democratic national education of their sons and daughters. He has sent on 56 occasions to this date since 1957 a total of 16,903,833,533, yen in Japanese currency as educational aid funds and stipends. This shows how he takes care of Koreans here in order to develop their democratic national education. He also invited various kinds of Korean representatives and groups from Japan to the socialist fatherland. They included a troupe of Korean artists in Japan who took part in the celebrations of the 62nd birthday of President Kim Il Sung, a group of Koreans here who extended thanks to President Kim Il Sung for the educational aid funds and stipends which had reached a total of 15 billion yen, a congratulatory group of Koreans here visiting the DPRK on the occasion of its 26th founding anniversary and a group of Koreans here who extended thanks to the President on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the start of the repatriation work.

Meanwhile, the President sent various delegations, including a DPRK delegation to the 61st General Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to give great encouragement to Korean nationals in Japan. He took all possible steps to defend the Chongryun organizations from subversive machinations by the enemies in Japan and abroad and to protect Korean citizens in Japan. In this way, he did his best to extend warm care to Koreans here.

Last year, the enemies within and without viciously committed suppressive and subversive manoeuvres, with the result that Korean compatriots in Japan were in a trying and difficult situation. Chongryun, however, took clear-cut steps each time in order to concentrate all power on political organizing work in keeping with the demand of the changing situation. As a result, Chongryun registered great successes in the patriotic work for the defence of the Chongryun organizations and for Korea's reunification, enjoying active support and encouragement from the world's progressive people including the Japanese people.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say in his New Year message of 1974:

"I firmly believe that in the New Year, too, Chongryun will thoroughly establish the ideological system of Juche in all fields of the activities, build up more firmly the organizations at all levels to suit the prevailing situation and rally as one all the compatriots in Japan who love the country on the sacred front of struggle for the reunification of the fatherland, irrespective of political views, religious beliefs, property status and organizational affiliations, and thus carry out with credit the lofty patriotic tasks assigned to it in the nation-wide struggle for making 1974 a year of radical change in realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

Last year, Chongryun intensified the ideological educational work as never before to firmly establish the ideological system of *Juche* in organizations and embodied great Kimilsungism in all its work, upholding the President's teachings.

Chongryun made great efforts so that its workers and Korean compatriots here might deeply study the President's works and teachings, and thus strengthen their resolve to carry them out under any circumstances.

Massive educational events were held on many occasions by Chongryun last year. Most significant of them were explanation and education work on the daily prospering socialist fatherland which was the first in the history of mankind to completely liquidate taxation, the welcome and send-off meetings for the delegations from the fatherland, report-back meetings by groups visiting the fatherland, political propaganda work to denounce the plots to perpetuate the nation's split and fascist intrigues by the enemies within and without. These successful education activities resulted in making Koreans in Japan feel more keenly their national honour and more proud of themselves as overseas citizens of the socialist fatherland led by President Kim Il Sung.

Chongryun has 49 prefectural headquarters and many chapters and branches everwhere Korean compatriots live, from Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south.

Last year, it creditably operated 27 affiliated organizations and enterprises and published 38 kinds of periodicals including the Korean-language daily "Choson Sinbo" in order to firmly rally Koreans here in all walks of life around President Kim Il Sung and to educate them so that they might take active part in the sacred patriotic work.

All the Korean nationals in Japan carried out from June 1 to the end of September the "Months for the Patriotic Movement to Promote the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland." This was a great patriotic movement to carry out Chongryun's work vigorously for national reunification and an expression of the loyalty to the President of the Chongryun workers and Korean residents in Japan who were desirous of earlier reunification of the fatherland.

The Chongryun workers and Koreans here gave active support and encouragement to the anti-fascist and democratic struggles of the south Korean people who rose against fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for their democratic freedoms and right to existence.

The south Korean fascist clique, forsaken at home and abroad, framed up vicious political intrigues such as the so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and the "August 15 shooting incident" in particular and recklessly manoeuvred to destroy Chongryun at any cost, fabricating facts to make it appear as if it had had something to do with the DPRK and Chongryun. They went so far as to seek the help of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary forces to that end.

All the workers of Chongryun and Korean residents in Japan with strong ties with the compatriots in the fatherland, launched powerful protest activities, held mass rallies, and carried out street propaganda work to frustrate the vicious plots of the enemies, while winning active support from a number of countries and international organizations the world over, including broad sections of the Japanese people and finally firmly defended the legal status of Chongryun by crushing the mean attempts of the enemies within and without. Through this struggle, Chongryun fully displayed its real strength to the world, dealing severe blows at the enemies.

Under the most difficult conditions of intensified manoeuvrings by the enemies, Chongryun formed the Kumgang-san Opera Troupe thanks to the warm care extended by the respected and beloved President so that the troupe might perform successfully the revolutionary opera "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san".

The performances by this revolutionary opera showed brilliantly the *Juche*-based literary thought of the great President and greatly impressed and moved the audience, including diplomats from 35 countries in Japan.

Workers of the educational branch made great progress in their educational work to students, upholding the programmatic teaching of the President.

With Chongryun expanding on a large scale buildings and facilities of schools of different levels, its national education system for Korean students here was further reinforced. Now, Chongryun has its independent well-equipped schools numbering 159, ranging from primary schools to a university. Thus, its praiseworthy democratic, national education work, which is aimed at bringing up the children of Korean residents as workers true to the President, was highly strengthened.

On Dec. 14, 1974, Chongryun significantly marked the 15th anniversary of the start of the repatriation service for resident Koreans here to the homeland (the DPRK) by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

In the past 15 years since the historical first repatriation ship left on Dec. 14, 1959 for the homeland, with warm congratulations by the Japanese people in all walks of life and people in the rest of the world, a total of more than 92,000 Koreans have returned on 172 occasions from Japan to the socialist fatherland. All the repatriates are devoting themselves with satisfaction to socialist construction and the reunification of the country, with their hearts filled with the boundless happiness and joy of living and working in the socialist society where man is regarded as the most precious.

So far, through active external activities, Chongryun has widely disseminated the *Juche* idea of the President—Kimilsungism—among the people of the world including the Japanese, and informed them of the three principles and the five-point program for national reunification set forth by the President. Thus, the international ranks of supporters of and sympathizers with Chongryun were further exanded.

In September and October last year, large-scale Japanese rallies were held by progressive political parties, trade unions, public bodies, peace-loving organizations and other mass organizations under their co-sponsorship. The participants vigorously denounced the fascist suppression of the south Korean people by the Pak Jung Hi clique, strengthening solidarity with the south Korean people and demanding a radical change in the Japanese Government's policy on Korea. These political movements waged by the Japanese people on the Korean question, were of great significance. Thanks to the paternal care extended by the President to Chongryun, it was able to send its delegations to different international conferences, including the 61st Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Tokyo last year. Through participation in these conferences, Chongryun established international solidarity and friendship with the people of the world, in particular with those of the third world. One of its member organizations, the Korean Youth League in Japan (Jochong) invited to its 10th Congress in April last year foreign delegations from 18 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. During the congress, Jochong informed the foreign delegates of the great successes achieved by Chongryun as a result of the embodiment of Kimilsungism in its activities, thus greatly contributing toward raising Chongryun's international prestige.

It is thanks to the wise guidance and the warmest fraternal solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il Sung that Chongryun attained shining successes in its work last year.

And it is due to active support extended to Chongryun by the Japanese people and people all over the world.

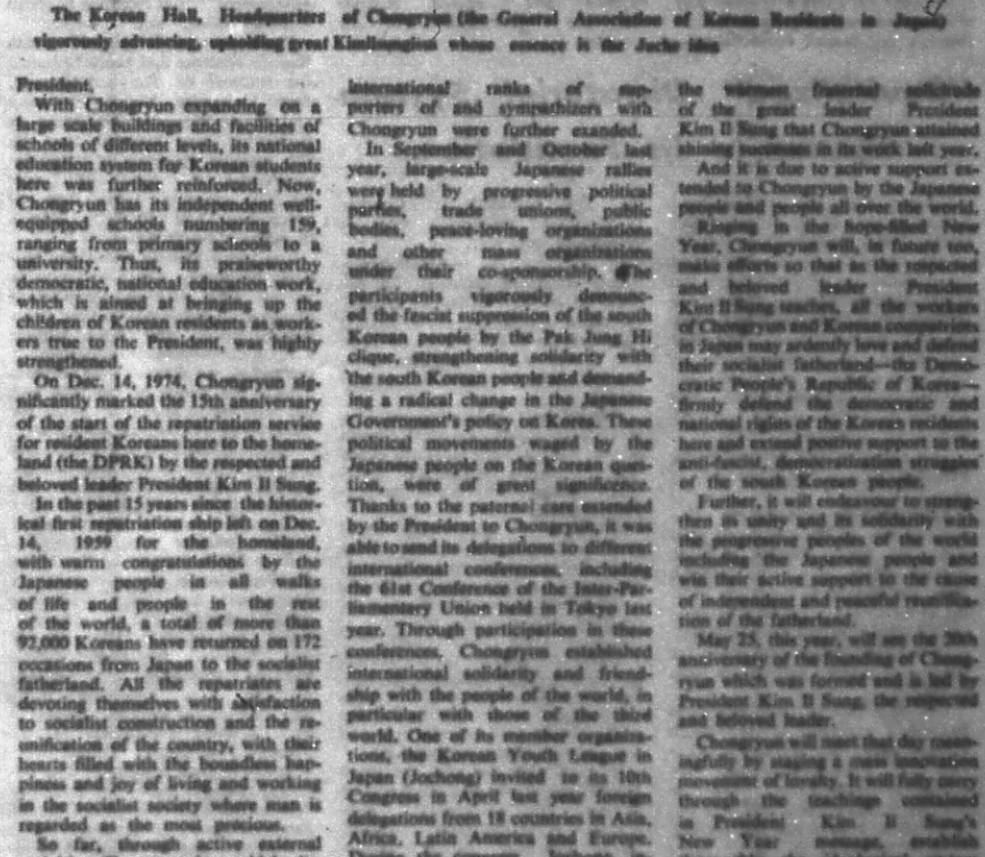
Ringing in the hope-filled New Year, Chongryun will, in future too, make efforts so that as the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung teaches, all the workers of Chongryun and Korean compatriots in Japan may ardently love and defend their socialist fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—firmly defend the democratic and national rights of the Korean residents here and extend postive support to the anti-fascist, democratization struggles of the south Korean people.

Further, it will endeavour to strengthen its unity and its solidarity with the progressive peoples of the world including the Japanese people and win their active support to the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

May 25, this year, will see the 20th anniversary of the founding of Chongryun which was formed and is led by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

Chongryun will meet that day meaningfully by staging a mass movement of loyalty. It will fully carry through the teachings contained in President Kim Il Sung's New Year message, establish thoroughly the ideological system of great Kimilsungism within its organizations, rally Korean residents in Japan in all walks of life firmly around the President as a patriotic force and by doing so, greatly contribute to the national task of the reunifying the fatherland.

The Korean compatriots in Japan powerfully struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for their national democratic rights



The Korean Hall, Headquarters of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) vigorously advancing, upholding great Kimilsungism whose essence is the Juche idea

U.S. Aggressors, Withdraw from S. Korea at Once with Lethal Weapons!

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Flays U.S. Imperialism's Nuclear War Preparations in S. Korea

PYONGYANG, (KCNA)—If the U.S. imperialists persist in the foolish manoeuvres to start a nuclear war, going against the desire of the Korean people and world people for peace, they will be meted out a stern punishment by the people.

So warned the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his statement on Dec. 20 denouncing the U.S. imperialists for carrying on nuclear war preparations in south Korea.

The statement said: The U.S. imperialists are converting south Korea into a nuclear attack base by introducing nuclear warheads and nuclear weapons there. This vividly shows that they are scheming to keep hold on south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and converting it into an advanced base for a war of aggression on the northern half of the Republic and Asia.

As has already been exposed to the world, the U.S. imperialists have long since introduced tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles into south Korea and incessantly conducted missile launching exercises in the front areas and on the sea.

Ford, the boss of U.S. imperialism, turned up in south Korea some time ago and, completely casting off even the mask of "peace," zealously instigated the south Korean bellicose elements to the provocation of a war.

These days, the south Korean bellicose elements are also working persistently to bring into south Korea even an atomic reactor needed for the production of nuclear weapons in step with the manoeuvres of nuclear war preparations of the U.S. imperialists, their master.

All these facts bespeak that the moves of the U.S. imperialists to convert south Korea into a nuclear attack base for Asian aggression are being stepped up on a fuller scale and a new danger of nuclear war is brewing in Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly condemn the act of the U.S. imperialists in introducing nuclear weapons into south Korea as a wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a grave criminal act to start a nuclear war in Korea and Asia.

The feverish nuclear war preparations by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea today prove with added clarity that the so-called "threat of southward invasion" over which they are raising such an outcry is a deliberately invented sheer lie and U.S. imperialism is the very one aggravating tension and creating a danger of war in Korea.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of nuclear war preparations in south Korea are an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people, the statement states:

The U.S. imperialists should desist from running riot, looking straight at the reality today, and get out of south Korea at once, taking along the nuclear weapons and all other lethal weapons.

The Korean people will continue to make every effort in the future to maintain and consolidate peace in our country and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the cherished desire of the nation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express the belief that the governments and peoples of all countries of the world loving peace and justice will denounce the U.S. imperialists' criminal manoeuvres of nuclear war preparations and extend still greater support and solidarity to the just struggle of the Korean people to preserve peace in Korea and Asia and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Introduction of N-Arms into S. Korea Wanton Violation of Truce Agreement

According to a report, former U.S. rear admiral Larocque who had already disclosed the deployment of many nuclear weapons of U.S. imperialism in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line again revealed in his recent article the existence of large quantities of weapons of the U.S. troops capable of carrying nuclear warheads in south Korea. The minutes published recently by the U.S. House of Representatives also admitted the storage of nuclear warheads of U.S. imperialism in south Korea, near the Military Demarcation Line.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The U.S. imperialists attempt to keep hold on south Korea forever as the strongpoint for maintaining their crumbling system of colonial domination in Asia, and for this purpose, are zealously patronizing such traitors and splittists as the present south Korean rulers."

The U.S. imperialists' introduction of nuclear weapons into south Korea and their deployment in the frontline area along the Military Demarcation Line show their extremely dangerous scheme to keep hold on south Korea forever as their colony and military base and turn it into a nuclear offensive base for invading the whole of Korea and Asia. This reckless scheme of U.S. imperialism was clearly disclosed in its plan to introduce a heavy water reactor.

It is clear to everyone that a heavy water reactor is needed for the production of nuclear material.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors deployed nuclear weapons in the area along the demarcation line and are ceaselessly carrying on launching exercises of guided missiles of different types capable of carrying nuclear warheads. This is a vicious criminal act aimed at converting south Korea into a nuclear base, deliberately heightening tension and increasing the danger of war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' continued stationing of their aggressor troops in south Korea and introduction of even nuclear weapons there tell that the U.S. imperialists are seeking an extremely dangerous military adventure to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and realise the wild ambition for aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists' deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea and their war provocation manoeuvres lay a grave obstacle to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. This is an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people in the north and south who eagerly aspire after the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any outside interference.

This is also an intolerable challenge to the world people who hope for Korea's peace and peaceful reunification and a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialists are clinging more tightly to the policy of reckless military adventure to turn south Korea into a dangerous hotbed of war against the northern half of the Republic and the Asian people and zealously inveigling in it even the Japanese militarists.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese militarists have already established broad "relations" in various fields—unification of military signal system and communications network, exchange of military personnel and supply and repair of weapons—under the direct manipulation of U.S. imperialism. The Japanese militarists included Korea in the "operation sphere" of their "Self-Defence Forces," worked out even "operation plans" against the northern half and are watching for a chance to carry them into effect.

The U.S. imperialists deployed their nuclear weapons in the whole area along the Military Demarcation Line and are trying to build a heavy water reactor in south Korea by mobilizing Japanese monopolies. This is a product of the plot to strengthen the military tie-up between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists.

The U.S. imperialists' introduction of nuclear weapons into south Korea and plan to build a heavy water reactor for the production of nuclear material show that they have reached an extremely reckless stage in their criminal move to reduce south Korea to a nuclear base for the aggression on the northern half of the Republic and Asia, not merely to a military base.

This is an undisguised war provocation move and a wanton violation of the armistice agreement.

The U.S. imperialists have thus once again disclosed before the world their vicious nature as the ringleader of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists' reckless war policy in south Korea is extremely aggravating the situation of our country and gravely menacing peace in Korea and Asia.

The Korean people who aspire after a durable peace in Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will not overlook or tolerate such policy.

The world peace-loving people, too, will not tolerate this.

The U.S. imperialists must stop the reckless play with fire and withdraw from south Korea at once packing up all their lethal weapons.

If the U.S. imperialists continue their indiscreet act, seized with a war fever, they will have to pay dearly for it.

Pak Ordered Tunnel Dug

Young man Li Han Sul, former soldier of the "ROK army" who had come over to the northern part of the DPRK recently branded traitor Pak Jung Hi as a war-maniac at the Pyongyang meeting held in welcome of him, according to the KCNA.

He said: At the point "Kumgang-san G.P. 144 where I had been posted there is even a "tunnel" which is believed to be running as far as the area of the northern half across the central sector of the Demarcation Line. It is said that once a war breaks out even tanks can rumble through this tunnel for an attack on the area of the northern half of the DPRK.

It is the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who dug out such a tunnel. Yet, they are noisily advertizing that some tunnel was dug by the northern half.

No Suppression Can Break S. Koreans' Anti-Fascist, Democratization Struggle

▲ The "National Council for Restoration of Democracy" was formed by south Korean personages in all walks of life on Nov. 27 last year.

◀ The south Korean students waged stubborn struggles, shouting "Pak Jung Hi, resign from your office!" and "Release at once the arrested students!"

Religionists in south Korea joined in the anti-fascist, democratization struggle of students and youth. ▶

The year 1974 was a brilliant year which started with the south Korean people's anti-fascist, democratization struggle and sacred struggle for the reunification of the country.

"Revitalized" Dictatorial System Shaken to Its Foundation

Holding aloft the strategic and tactical policies of the respected and beloved leader, President Kim Il Sung, on the south Korean revolution and the reunification of the country, the south Korean people, despite the difficult conditions created by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's intensified suppression, stubbornly staged an anti-"government," anti-fascist, democratization struggle for the south Korean revolution and the reunification of the fatherland.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"To reunify the divided country in a peaceful way on the democratic principle, the democratization of south Korean society should be realized. Thus, the democratic rights and liberties of the people should be guaranteed and all political parties, public organizations and individual personages be given freedom of political activities in south Korea."

Last year saw an unprecedentedly intensified struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of the society and the country's reunification, while the colonial, military fascist ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was shaken to its foundation.

The south Korean people, who had finally lit a signal-fire for the righteous struggle, shouting "Down with the Pak regime!" in October 1973, staged unflagging struggles throughout last year.

In particular, the one-million signature collection campaign for the abolition of the "revitalized system" succeeded in collecting about 400,000 signatures in a short span of time. The results of this campaign drove the Pak Jung Hi clique into a tight corner.

Startled by the development of a powerful struggle by the south Korean people, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique recklessly carried out a series of "emergency measures" to frustrate the people's struggle.

However, no suppression could dampen the patriotic advance of the south Korean people who were firmly convinced that they would surely win a shining victory in their struggle for freedom, liberation and the cause of the reunification of the country.

The south Korean people bravely launched struggles upholding the banner of anti-"government," anti-fascist struggle, overcoming the difficult conditions of U.S. colonial rule and the lackeys' fascist suppression.

In September last year, the south Korean people who once again rose up in an anti-"government," anti-fascist democratization struggle, staged powerful battles against the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique under the slogans: "Abolish the revitalized constitution!" "Enforce a democratic constitutional government!" "Let Pak Jung Hi resign from his office!" and so forth.

The brave struggles waged by south Korean students and youth including the students of Koryo University, Seoul University, Yonse University and Rihwa Women's University in September was followed soon by the massive struggles of students numbering a total of over 100,000, covering more than 60 universities and 10 high schools throughout south Korea.

The south Korean youth and students ceaselessly waged struggles in various ways such as denunciation meetings, sit-ins, hunger strikes, street demonstrations and stone battles. Their declaration was: "In the name of the nation, we denounce all intrigues against the trends of the time and are resolved to shed our blood for the cause of freedom and democracy."

Not only students and youths but also workers of south Korea who are suffering from the lack of rights and difficult living conditions rose in a struggle for the right to life and against ruthless plunder and exploitation.

Over 3,000 workers of the Ulsan Shipyard rose in a massive revolt in September last year, shouting "We cannot endure hunger. Raise our wages!" The struggle was followed by over 20,000 workers employed at organs of the U.S. aggressive army and over 1,400 workers employed by Japanese companies in the "Masan Free Export Zone."

South Korean religionists also unfolded struggles against the notorious "revitalized dictatorship" and for the democratization of society.

Catholics and Protestants held almost every day prayer meetings for the restoration of human rights and democracy and demanded the abolition of the "revitalized constitution" and immediate release of the arrested. Buddhists joined in their struggle.

The struggle against the "revitalized" dictatorship and for the democratization of society spread over south Korea.

Leading members of the south Korean press, cultural, academic circles and bar associations struggled against the dictatorial system of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

On Oct. 24, last year, reporters of the south Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo" and of "Radio Tonga" called a strike and issued a "declaration for the freedom of the press," opposing the press gag by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits. Since then, most reporters working for south Korean newspapers, broadcastings and news agencies began to raise their voices severely denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the fascist suppression. Men of culture also issued a "101-man declaration for freedom."

Strengthened Ties among People of All Strata

Bold struggles waged by the south Korean people in all walks of life were righteous struggles against the Pak's fascist "revitalized" dictatorship and for the right to existence and democracy, and at once patriotic struggles to save the country and nation and to reunify their fatherland.

The struggles of the south Korean people which gained in scope last year as never before directed their spearheads to Pak Jung Hi, ringleader of the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship.

The south Korean people who clearly realized through their daily experience and struggle that they could not win democratic rights and freedom, let alone the reunification of the country, so long as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique remained in power, waged powerful anti-dictatorial struggles to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi military fascist dictatorship.

They wanted to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique when youths and students, including those of Songgyungwan University and Yonse University, rose in a struggle, shouting slogans: "Let Pak Jung Hi resign from his office!"

Further, the south Korean opposition parties resolutely launched a struggle against the "revitalized" dictatorship and for freedom and democracy.

The New Democratic Party waged street demonstrations with a firm determination to launch a "movement for the revision of the revitalized constitution" throughout south Korea. The Democratic Unification Party and the United Socialist Party also staged more positive street demonstrations, hunger sit-ins and so forth.

The south Korean assemblymen of the opposition parties waged an all-night sit-in struggle in the national assembly building.

Thus, the south Korean people fought against fascism and for democratization in over 300 cases, embracing over 200,000 persons in all walks of life even in a few months after September.

and "Overthrow the revitalized dictatorial regime!" and when people in all walks of life struggled, crying in unison: "Abolish the revitalized system!" "Revise the revitalized constitution!" and "Establish a democratic system!"

The "National Council for the Restoration of Democracy" which was formed, reflecting the anti-Pak Jung Hi atmosphere as a joint struggle organization for the immediate abolition of the "revitalized constitution" and for the establishment of a democratic system shows clearly how strongly the south Korean people wanted to put an end to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

On Nov. 27 last year, representatives of the broad sections of the south Korean people including politicians, pressmen, men of culture, scholars and lawyers held a meeting for the restoration of democracy and issued a "national declaration" in which they promised to wage a struggle to democratize the society and launch a mass movement inclusive of people in all walks of life. To this end, they formed the "National Council for the Restoration of Democracy" as a joint struggle organization.

The south Korean people unfolded struggles against the outside forces more vigorously than before, opposing their interference in the internal affairs of Korea through aid to the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime.

They struggled stubbornly against boss of U.S. imperialism Ford's criminal trip to south Korea which was intended to give a shot in the arms of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique floundering in a crisis more serious than ever before.

The south Korean people resolutely opposed Ford's trip to Seoul branding it as intended "to support the ruling system of the present regime, killer of democracy."

Thus, the south Korean people promoted their sacred struggle in defiance of the most difficult conditions, holding aloft the *Juche* idea founded by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

The south Korean people, beginning with youth and students, will continue to stage stubborn struggle under the banner of anti-fascism and democratization and surely win a shining victory in their just struggle for freedom, liberation and for the reunification of the country.

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